# THE HAYDEN TRIAL

Mary Stannard's Half Sister Gives Important Testimony.

#### HAYDEN'S LAST VISIT

How He Followed the Young Girl Into the Woods.

NEW HAVEN, Conu., Dec. 1, 1879. The Hayden trial was resumed this afternoon pur-suant to adjournment from Wednesday last. Judge Harrison, of the counsel for the prosecution, who had been ill, was in Court for the first time for several days. The court room was filled with specta-tors. The most important witness of the day was Miss Susan F. Hawley, a half-sister of the murdered girl, and her confidant, apparently, of all her joys nd sorrows. To Susan she told the story of her shame two days before the murder, and these declarations were admitted to-day after sharp opposition by Hayden's counsel. This witness will probably be on the stand several hours each day for some time to come, as she is one of the most important that the State has on its list. The defence, it is understood, will contest her testimony at every int on the assumption that it is prejudiced. ie first witness who appeared to-day was Francis B. Mills, of Rockland, whose wife heard Mary Stannard's dving shrick at half-past three on the afternoon of the tragedy. Mr. Mills was called to account for his whereabouts that afternoon, and thereby further lessens the list of Rockland resileuts who might have committed the murder or have been mistaken for Hayden. He swore that he was at work in his potato field, and that he was there when his wife reached home a few minutes after hearing the terrible cry. Several other witnesses absent when called for. Their testimony was to have occupied a large part of the afternoon, and in this emergency the prosecution called out of turn Susan She is of medium height, swarthy complexion, dark eyes, rather plain teatures and was neatly dressed in dark clothing. Her answers were deliberate, but unhesitating. Her story was sub-SUSAN HAWLEY'S STATEMENT.

My name is Susan F. Hawley, and I reside in Rockland; at the time of the tragedy our family was composed of father, Mary Stannard, her little boy, Willie, and myself; Mary was my half-sister, and did not live at home all the time; just before the murder she had been working for a Mrs. Studley in Guilford, and before going there had been at home ly a month from employment with Mrs. Peter Davis in Rockland: 'prior to this she had lived at ther places, and at Mr. Hayden's the winter before she was killed; she usually re-turned home nights, unless it was stormy; Mr. Hayden was teaching school that winter a Madison, ten miles distant, and, returning Friday nights, remained at home until the following night; it was necessary for him to be at Madison again Sunday to preach; Mrs. Hayden taught school in Reckland, also, and Mary cared for the children, Q. Did Mary ever stay at Hayden's on Friday nights? A. Yes, but generally only it it happened to be stormy; early in March, 1878, Mary left Hayden's; in that month an oyster support was given one even in that month an oyster supper was given one even-ing at the parsonage, near Hayden's house; Mary was at Mr. Hayden's. Mr. Watrous (interrupting—You don't know. You

Mr. Watrous (interrupting—You don't know. You ere not there.
Witness—I knew Mary was not at home and that the had gone to Hayden's to take care of the children; my brother and sister went from my house to to oyster supper; in September, on the Sunday ist before the murder, Mary returned from Mrs. addey's, in Guilford, where she had been at work; accept on the first of the came just after dinner, in a wagon driven by oung Mr. Studley; we were not expecting her.

Another Legal, Extramist.

Q. What was her condition?

Mr. Watrous—We object.

Mr. Watler—We claim the right to show her contition by her declarations to the witness and also that the witness saw.

tition by her declarations to the witness and also what the witness saw.

Mr. Watrous—It appears that the State intimates hat this witness made a diagnosis of Mary Staniard's bodily condition. This is the first we have leard of anything of the kind. But even if she had nanipulated the person of Mary, and even if during his time Mary made various complaints or even aid "Oh!" while she was being examined, what loes it all amount to? As a matron Mrs. Studey's examination may have amounted to something, but this examination by a maiden could be it no value whatever. It is simply ridiculous, and in no way can serve to elicit the truth as to the ragedy.

dy. . Wallace—The question of the admissibility of Mr. Wallace—The question or the admissionity of evidence or this character lass already been decided upon in this case—in the matter of Mary's declara-tion to Mrs. Studley and her physical condition. We now claim the right to show by this witness Mary's condition on the Sunday just before the murder—her condition of supposed pregnancy. This gives the

sponsible for her conflition.

Mr. Watrous—When the declarations to Mrs. Studley came into this case we had assurances that the State would show that information of this supposed pregnancy had been communicated to Mr. Hayden. This was essential to the admissibility of the evidence, but this connecting link has not yet been furnished. And we have 150 assurance, in this latter instance, that anything of the kind will be furnished. Mr. Waller-The connecting link will be furnished.

as we have promised.

Mr. Watrous—We regard all these declarations in the character of insinuating evidence merely, and we protest against any more of it until reasonably satisfied that the connecting link will be supplied. Mary may have simulated all her symptoms and connected the story simply for the purpose of exterting money.

concocted the story simply torting money. Chief Justice Park—We admitted the evidence of the examination of Mary, and torting money.

Chief Justice Park—We admitted the evidence of Mrs. Studley as to the examination of Mary, and Mary's declaration as to pains she was then suffering—such pains as are consistent with pregnancy. We said then, as now, that the fact of her belief of pregnancy must be brought home to the accused. Then alone does it become important as showing a motive. We are inclined to think that this evidence, therefore, is admissible as going to show a motive, after the connecting link is supplied.

THYING TO GET AT HATDEN'S MOTIVE.

Mr. Waller (to the witness)—Now we will resume. Did you examine hary after her return Sunday?

Witness—Yes, about an hour later, when she had told me her condition; my examination was no further than the bosom.

Q. What did she tell you at any time that day about any playsical trouble she was having—about her pregnancy?

The same objection being made, Mr. Waller, on a

her pregnancy?

The same objection being made, Mr. Waller, on a suggestion from the Court, changed his interrogatory to this:—'If she told you that noon anything thout her then physical condition tell us what not a supplementary to the condition of the condition tell us what no condition tell us what no

bout her then physical condition tell us what it was."

Another objection being made, Mr. Waller covered it by cautioning the witness:—"If any names were mentioned by alary you need not give them. Now you may answer the question."

Witness—Mary said she was going to have a child and that she was in trouble; her first statement was that she didn't feel very well; this was when I saked her why she hadn't stayed longer at her place; she said she would tell me something if I wouldn't tell father anything about it.

Q. What else did she tell you, Susan?

"No names, Susau, remember that," cautioned Mr. Watrous, who was apparently apprehensive that they den's name would crop out suddenly.

Witness described Mary's additional declaration as to her symptoms, which were those of pregnancy some time advanced; the examination of Mary's person was made by the witness about an hour later; we were all alone; the door was closed and she spoke loud, only her infant child Willie being in the room.

she spoke loud, only use in the room.

A question as to how far advanced in pregnancy Mary declared herself to be was objected to. After argument the Court ruled that the evidence was in-

srgument the Court ruled that the evidence was indivisable.

Witness (continuing)—On Monday morning Mary again spoke of her physical condition, and expressed a wish that she could be relieved from pain; that afternoon Mary again referred to the matter, we being in the kitchen, and father, who is quite dear, in the adjoining bedroom; she said that she rist so badly that she had a good mind to kill herseif; Mary went down to Mr. Hayden's Monday forenoon twice, and again in the afternoon once; about five o'clock she went to the spring. [This is in the woods, and toward Hayden's.] On the morning of Tuesday, the day she was killed, she went down to Hayden's after breakfast for a hayfork, and about ten o'clock went to the store, and returning brought two of Hayden's children home with her; I am well acquainted with Mr. Hayden, who was at our house two or three times during the summer before the murder; I had some business relations with him.

Q. Did you ever lend him money?

This was objected to and the objection was sustained.

her.
Q. Did she say anything about who she hadtalked with at the spring, and what about?
This was objected to, and the judges held it under advisement.
Continuing, witness said:—Mary did not go away from the house again between this time and the hour when she lett the house for the last time alive; at dinner Mary ste only a mouthful, and went away soon after.

at dinher sair.

Q. Did she tell you where she was going, who she expected to meet and what she was going for?

Mr. Watrous—We object.

Q. What did she take with her when she went?

Witness—She took a towel from the bureau in the

at room.

Did she say for what purpose?
his was objected to.

Witness, continuing, said that Mary put the article in her dress pocket. [It was found there after her death.]

death.]

A question as to the particular use for which
the court sind were designed was objected to,
but the Court admitted the testimony and it was

but the Court admitted the testimony and it was given.

Continuing, witness testified that Mary went off to the woods between one and two o'clock; half an hour later old Benjamin Stevens, who had remained to dinner with the family, started off down the road homeward; he is an old man, sixty years of age; father was away in his hay field, having gone away a few moments after Mary left; he came back after two o'clock, and the sky clouding over he went back to rake his hay; he stayed until about four, when rain began; coming to the house, he started to gook for Mary, going across the road up into the woods, and was absent fifteen minutes; he went again some time later; I having started into the woods to look for her, he called me back and went himself; I first heard of Mary's murder about five o'clock that afternoon, and late at night an inquest was held at my house; Henry E. Stone was one of the jurors.

Q. Did you tell him or the other jurors the different statements that Mary made to you on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, including what she said just before she went away from the house for the last time?

The witness was not required to answer this quest-

before she went away from the house for the last time?

The witness was not required to answer this question at this time, nor another regarding her communication of Mary's story to Mrs. Mills, a neighbor, with the addition of the name of the person Mary was to meet in the woods. These and the several questions above given as objected to were put merely for the purpose of submitting them to the Court for rulings on the admissibility of the evidence which they would cover.

At six o'clock the Court adjourned, and in the morning rulings will be given on several of the questions. Others of a similar nature are to follow. Taken altogether these questions are of great importance, for upon the testimony which they will clicit the State largely relies for proving the motive for the crime.

clicit the State largely relies for proving the motive for the crime.

THOSE BROGAN PRIMTS ON THE CHEEK.

Your correspondent interviewed Judge Harrison to-night on the probability of the reintroduction by the State of the matter of the heel print on Mary Stannard's cheek. He stated that the prosecution had concluded that as the feature had been abandoned in the emergency previously explained in these despatches, the State would not volunteer a reintroduction. However, some of Hayden's friends claim that a wrong was done in having placed before the jury the testimony of one of the State's experts without giving the defence an opportunity for cross-examination or reply. Judge Harrison continuing, said that in this view of the case the State was prepared to reintroduce the subject if Hayden's counsel demanded it as a matter of justice to the accused. However, he believed it unlikely that they would.

THE HUBER POISONING CASE.

The body of Mrs. Huber's six months old daughter, who died suddenly on Friday, November 21, was exhumed this morning and an inquest was held. The jury, after taking testimony, rendered a verdict that the child died with symptoms of poisoning, but that they could not agree as to whether the poison was administered accidentally or intentionally.

#### NOT SUICIDE, BUT MURDER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1879. A despatch from Fremont, Ohio, states that late aturday night Andrew Koeble and James Welch vere arrested for the murder of a man who was were arrested for the murder of a man who was found dead near that place May 21, 1878. The body was found by the roadside, with a builet hole through the head and a revolver in one hand. In a memorandum book in the pocket of the dead man was written:—"I am tired of life; bury me here." Facts since revealed led to the employment of detectives, and evidence has been discovered that leaves little doubt of its being a case of robbery and murder, and of the guilt of both the parties arrested.

#### A POLITICIAN'S SHAME.

PLEEING FROM HIS HOME AND FAMILY UNDER ACCUSATION OF BEING ACCESSORY TO CRIM-INAL MALPRACTICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Dec. 1, 1879. On Friday morning last Euphemia Shive, about wenty-three years of age, died at the residence of her father, Enoch P. Shive, at Landisville, in the township of Buckingham, this county. On Saturday came known that death was the result of crim

in became known that death was the result of criminal malpractice, and a Coroner's jury delivered late on Saturday evening a scaled verdict, which passed into the hands of the court then in session. This morning this verdict, upon being opened, was found to declare that Euphenina Shive came to her death from the cause above mentioned, brought about in the city of Philadelphia by some unknown person, and that Henry Trumbore, of the borough of Doylestown, aided and abetted the deceased in procuring the performance of the act.

Great scandal and much excitement resulted from this verdict, as the man named had been the democratic nominee for District Attorney lodged information before 'Squire Pugh, charging the county. Upon this the present District Attorney lodged information before 'Squire Pugh, charging the criminated by the performance of the act.

The family connection of the deceased, as well as of those of the incriminated man, make this affair one of painful interest in the community. It is understood that Trumbore was in Philadelphia this evening during the Megargee fire, and it is probable that an early arrest will be made. The girl had not led a virtuous life, for she had previously been brought back to her home from a house of ill fame in Philadelphia, Ther Philadelphia practitioner is probably thas same one who very recently left the Eastern Penitentiary, after a term of imprisonment for a similar crime. There are indications that many prominent persons in this neighborhood may be more or less concerned in the course of the pending investigations.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

The stock in the paper box factory of Armstrode should play about in the same to her death of the cash following investigation about in the course of the act.

The stock in the paper box factory of Armstrode as 5,000 played.

\$2,000 Girad. \$3,000 Standard. \$2,500 Total. \$2,500 German, Philadelphia Piase \$2,600 Total. \$2,500 German, Philadelphia Piase \$2,600 Total. \$2,500 German, Philadelphia Piase \$2,600 Total. \$2,500 German, Philadelp

# CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

A PRIVATE BROKER, IN SEEKING TO COLLECT GAMBLING NOTE, OVERSTEPS SAFE BOUNDS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Doc. 1, 1879. Mr. Lawrence Myers, a private banker and broker. of this city, was arrested this afternoon upon chargejof perjury. The accused is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men of Wyoming Valley, and only

of the wealthiest men of Wyoming Valley, and only recently purchased a handsome villa upon Franklin street, in this city, at a liberal price from Mr. Washington Lee, said to be a member of the New York Stock Board. The action grows out of a suit tried on Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas to collect a note of \$1,200 and interest, given by one W. L. Paine for a gambling debt.

A CONTINENTAL SPARK.

Paine is one of the fortunate heirs of the Wyoming nobility, and is aged about twenty-five. He is a halfoliow-well-met, loves excitement, and when the note was given was working off some of the effer-vecome of a trip to the Continent, which cost him, according to his own account, \$30,000.

AT BADEN-BADEN.

Paine was introduced to the brilliant society of the fashionable watering places and became inocurated with the frenzy for secret gambling. He hashonored every note given heretofore, and his friends offered to compromise this one by the payment of two-thirds of its face value, but Myors retused the proposition, and taking the witness stand, swore that he did not know that the note was a gambling obligation. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

AN INDIONANT PARKENT.

The father of the inter, the senior member of one

obligation. The jury rendered a verdet for the defendant.

An indicator and the latter, the senior member of one of the largest wholesale firms in the Wyoming Valley, has taken umbrage at the course pursued by Myors in subpoening as witnesses female members of the family who could not possibly know of the family who could not possibly know of the gambling obligations of his son, and holding over them the threat of contempt of court should they fail to respond to the subpona. The result is the present prosecution. Myers is terribly worked up at the turn of affairs, and confessed to-night that he had done wrong, but his reputation is such that but little sympathy is expressed for him.

# THE BOY INCENDIARY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Norwicz, Conn., Dec. 1, 1879. Little Freddie Harrington was adjudged probably This was objected to and the objection was sustained.

HAYDEN'S VISIT TO MARY STANNARD.

Witness—On the day of the murder Hayden drove up to my house shout eleven o'clock in a carriage, my father, Mary, Benjamin Stovens, Mr. Hayden's children and myself being there; I was in the kitchen room at a table counting some money, the change from a purchase at the village store; Mr. Hayden's children came into the front door, and five minutes after father, who had been in the kitchen and had gone out to the front, came back with Hayden into the kitchen; father gave Hayden a drink of wator, remarking that it was warm; Mary had lett the front room before this, and she went to the pantry, guilty of attempting to fire Sturtevant's Clinton

#### A PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

NESS BUILDINGS IN SOUTH SIXTH STREET LOSSES NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS-DIFFICULT WORK FOR THE FIRE-

The handsome five story buildings, Nos. 18 and 20 South Sixth street, located in the haart of that district of the city occuped by paper and old rag warehouses, were, with their contents, completely destroyed by fire to-day. At a little before eleven stroyed by fire to-day. At a little before eleven o'clock this morning smoke was discovered coming from the cellar on the Decatur street side of Collins' cardboard factory. The alarm was at once sent out, but before the arrival of the steamers the roaring flames had burst with wicked fury through the street floor. This passed they gained the roof through four other floors with actonishing rapidity. Bent on the complete destruction of this building the flames had worked themselves through the cellar from its Decatur street end to its Sixth the cellar from its Decatur street end to its Sixth street front, where they found a welcome outlet to the roof through the open hatchways, and when the first engine arrived the fismes occupied the premises of Nos. 18 and 20 South Sixth street. Alarm after was on the ground making concentrated efforts to confine the flames within the four walls. It indeed required their united efforts, as they had to fight the flames aided by a strong southwest wind with the weak

fiames aided by a strong southwest wind with the weak streams that could only be got at noon time, scarcely reaching to the third floor, and they did not claim their victory until past one o'clock.

Nos. 18 and 20 South Sixth street form one building, a five story double iron and brick structure, fronting fifty lest on Sixth street form one building, a five story double iron and brick structure, fronting fifty lest on Sixth street and running 200 feet to a small street called Decatur. No. 18 was occupied on the first and second floors by A. M. Collins, Son & Co., card manutacturers, and on the other floors by John Caterson, printer; E. J. Gilber and C. Adams Gildey, card grinders. No. 20 was occupied on the first floor by P. Doyle, B. F. Holbrook; J. F., George, T. A., Jr., S. J. and Theodore Megarges, carrying on a paper warehouse under the firm name of Megarges Brothers; on the second floor by John A. Haddock's job printing establishment; on the third floor was the work room of William Hart, lithographers, which also included the third floor of No. 18. The remaining floors of the two stores were coupled by the Megargees and Collins as storage rooms for surplus stock. Adjoining this building on the north is that occupied by Armstrong & Co., manufacturers of paper bags. To the south is the large paper warehouse of Howell. Opposite is the immense clothing house of Wanuamaker & Brown, newly painted and decorated with fancy iron signs, which were badly scorched. From these surroundings there was a prospect of a disastrous conflagration, and discrewds filled the streets waiting developments and discussing the prospects till long after the danger had passed. The two principal losares are the Megargee Brothers and the Collinses. Megargee's is an old and well known firm, and operates twe paper mills. Collins' is not so old a firm, but in its line of business is as prominent, turning out millions of cards a year.

American, of Phila. \$10,000 State of Penn. \$5,000 Delaware Mutual. 5,000 Lumberman's 5,000 Pennsylvania. 5,000 County. 5,000 Muchanics'. 5,000

Insurance of stock and fixtures of A. M. Collins, son & Co. is as follows:— 864,500

Mutual, of Phila..... \$3,000 Hope, of New York... 2,000 Butherford, of N. Y. 2,000 Buffalo American.... 2,000 German Am., of N. Y. 2,000 Total....

.820,000 Some of the insurance on the building was placed as follows:— ...835,000

Total. \$35,000

Owing to the Megargees seting as their own insurnice agents and their policies being in their sares,
hey could not give all the amounts of their insur-

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 1, 1879.

The deputy in charge of the revenue men assaulted by Berry and his mountaineers in Towns county, on Thursday night, has reached this city. he says that when the attack was pending he turned to Berry and said, "The first shot they fire I will shoot you dead." Berry said, "Shoot and be damned. If you hurt me not a man of your crowd will leave these mountains alive." Berry, while under guard, called to his men hidden in the woods, giving them directions as to the attack. He said, "They are well arined, boys; don't press them till more of the crowd comes up." He pladged the deputies that if they released him they should not be hurt. When released he said to Deputy Shepherd:—"I warn you now that if you ever cross this mountain again you are a dead man. Now don't you try it any more." He showed the deputies his two stills and said:—"I've been running them for ten years, but you can't destroy them and you can't drive me away." Berry is a Frenchman, shrewd and fearless. Deputy Shepherd was shot in the neck and face in a skirmish on Saturday night with another crowd of "moonshiners." A new force will be sent after these men in a few days. damned. If you hurt me not a man of your crowd

# CHILD AND PARENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 1, 1879. In the Supreme Court to-day, in the suit of Mr. consent recommitting it to the mother, the latter being given to understand that the right of the father is not forfeited, and that he is to have all reasonable opportunities to visit and cultivate the affections of the girl, and that any refusal to grant him this right will furnish ground for a new appli-cation.

HARMONIZING QUARANTINE EF-FORTS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 1, 1879. Ngw ORLEARS, La., Dec. 1, 1879.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Auxiliary Sanitary
Association held to-day to confer with Drs. J. S.
Billings and C. T. Holson, of the National Roard of
Health, it was resolved that a national quarantine
station be established at Ship Island for the treatment of infected vessels, and that influence be used
to secure such legislation from the State of Louisiana and Congress as will make the State and national
quarantine laws harmonious and effective.

# RIO GRANDE RAIDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1879. Colonel J. G. Tucker, of Brownsville, Texas, now in this city, reports that the removal of the troops from the post of Santa Maria has exposed that sec-tion of the country to renewed depredations from marauders from the other side of the Rio Grande. Colonel Tucker is urging upon the War Department the necessity of immediate reoccupation, before the residents of that vicinity are compelled to move away.

# THE POISONING CONSPIRACY.

Mary Connolly on the Stand for Six Hours.

#### STARTLING REVELATIONS

"For Fear This Should Fail, We'll Have the Stuff to Dose Him."

Six hours were devoted yesterday in the Esser Market Court to the severest cross-examination of Mary Connolly, who accuses Joseph and Mary Volkwith an attempt to murder Charles E. Blair on last Wednesday night. Justice Duffy arrived shortly before ten o'clock in the morning and held the examination in the private examination room. Blair, the Volkmers an sel for all three were present. Mary Connolly sat beside a lawyer named Baker, who, when the magistrate took his seat, arose and said, "Your Honor, I am engaged to represent Mary Connolly. I would like to know if she appears here as a prisoner or as

witness for the prosecution."
"Bo far, counsel," answered the Justice, "she has been a witness. She is not now under arrest. If she is asked any questions that will criminate herself you can, through the Court, advise her not to answer. She will now take the stand."

The woman did so. Her cross-examination was continued from the place where she left off on Sun-day. She said that the first night she was at the Marshall House, in Boston, she slept alone; the next o'clock in the morning, on November 5, and mot Biair at Putnam Junction on Thursday night, about eleven o'clock; they reached the boat at New London at o'clock; they reached the boat at New London at midnight; the stowardess gave her the bed her ticket called for and she slept until morning; as soon as this city was reached she and Mary Volkmer parted from Blair and went to No. 114 Essex street; she was then staying with the Volkmers and paid them for her board. Sho was questioned about Robert Taylor, the man whom she says she lived had not seen him since her return from Boston "respectable" mechanic, of sandy complexion and about thrity-five years old; "I didn't see him on November 26," she said; "it's not true I remained fifteen minutes with him that day; I know that he moved from No. 5 Extra place because I was told so; I have not communicated with him since the Volkmers were arrested, nor have I seen his children."

told so; I have not communicated with him since the Volkmers were arrested, nor have I seen his children."

PREPARING FOR BLAIR'S ARRIVAL.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult., I slept at Mary Volkmer's in the kitchen on a mattress; I got up next morning at five o'clock because we expected Blair; he'd sent Mary Volkmer a letter saying that he was coming; she couldn't read and I can't read, so I took her to a respectable lady friend of mine, who read us the letter and wrote to Bisir for us.

"Hasn't this respectable friend of yours served a term in State Prison?" asked counsel.

"Well, she can be respectable even if she has;" I did not know her husband; I couldn't say whether or not he is winding up a five years term in State Prison; she was in prison with me; the next thing I did after getting up on Wednesday morning, the 25th ult., was to dress myself, of course; the Volkmers and I drank some coffee and went to Houston street, where we took the cars te the Albany boat, 'cross town, to meet Blair, but we did not see him; we waited to see the rest of the passengers come off; I then went to Smith & McNell's and had breakfast.

"Did the Volkmers go with your"

"No; they went through the market to steal a turkey and wanted me to go with them; when I came back to the house they did not have the turkey; they were under the influence of liquor; Mary Volkmer said, 'I received a letter under the door;' I think it was then twenty minutes past nine o'clock in the morning; the note said that Blair would call about three 'clock in the afternoon."

"I thought you said that she couldn't read?"

"Who first said that?"

"Mary Volkmer; Joseph Volkmer said, 'This thing of shoplifting is played out; we've got a man of money now."

"Were you startled?"

"Yes, I was thunderstruck; this was about two weeks after Blair left struck; this was about two weeks after Blair left struck; this

money now."
"Weer you startled?"
"Yes, I was thunderstruck: this was about two weeks after Blair left atter his first visit; I was sitting in the kitchen about eight o'clock at night. Volkmer, his wife and I were sitting around the stove and had had supper."
"Joseph Yoikmer said, 'Blair laid out agreat deal of money when he was here: he had \$2,000 about him

He'll never go after another Dutch woman: 'Joseph Volkmer.said, 'When I got through with him he'll either get in a cellar or on the sidewalk or in Ludlow Street Jall; we'll either blackmail or we'll doso him: 'Joseph Volkmer meant the wood cellar underneath the house; if they couldn't blackmail they were then to move away; Volkmer had rooms taken in Suffolk street; I don't know the number; he took me about two blocks from his house and showed me the place; he said, 'l've got a nice room for you there; they said they'd move and go under false names; the cellar door is as you go in the yard; I never was down in the cellar; I know there is one night of stairs; I can't say if there' are two; there is a large tenement house in front of Volkmer's house; the alleyway is sixty feet long and about four feet wide; I have seen Volkmer go down in the cellar; I never toid anybody that the Volkmers said that blair was to have his face shayed, nair cut off or to be diaguised or anything like that; Blair was to be taken out into the street when every one was assieep in the house; Joseph Volkmer said that he could manage it, that he himself would take Biair on his back; he said that nobody would know who put Blair there or recognize who he was; Mary Volkmer said, 'His body will either go in the cellar or on the street;' Joseph said, 'We'll get him again, the cellar 'Il be his place or the sidewalk;' he said it in English; I said, 'I bet if this is commenced you'll make a bad job or it;'' Joseph said, 'If we can't get the money by blackmail the only way to get it is by dosing him if we then laughed over what we'd been saying; it was two or three days before the subject came up again;' Mary then said that she wished Blair would write: 'That's a good chain he has,' she said; 'Blaif's chain is not genuine,' I said, 'Joseph, that would be a nice chain for you;' 'It would do for a siungshot,' says I, 'it's so heavy;' I had seen Blair's waten in his hand; it was not a gold one; Mary Volkmer said, 'Soseph, that would be a nice chain fo

and wrote with a pencil something in German on the back of it; he said he was going to Division street; when we got near the place he told me to atand in the street until he returned; he was gone nearly half an hour, and when he came out had a large bottle in his hand and a paper wrapped around the bottle; when we got near the house he quickened in the street until he returned; he was gone nearly half an hour, and whon he came out had a large bottle in his hand and a paper wrapped around the bottle; when we got near the house he quickened up and got in before me; it was one o'clock; he pulled out of his pocket a small bottle and said. I'd never have got that stuff if I han't the card; I paid 55 for it; I'we got to see how I'll fix it; I says. What is it; Why, he says. I don't know myself what it is until I fix it; I'me got to see how I'll fix it; I'me got to see how I'll fix it; I'me got it and hot know what it is until I fix it; I'me got it and hot know what it is; I'me got got it and hot know what it is; I'me got got got it in and hot know what it is; I'me got got got it if I can't fix him in any other way I'll fix him with this; he then took a small flask from of the bureau; it was empty and had no cork; he also got a pitcher from the closet; I gnow the pitcher was empty; he was gone ten minutes and roturned with beer in the pitcher and whiskey in the flask; I drank some of the beer; he says. I've got ten cents worth of whiskey to uy the stuff in; he then took a small whiskey glass and a small glass with a red flower on it from the top of the bureau; he put a small complement of whiskey into the whiskey glass and a small glass with a red flower on it from the top of the bureau; he put a small complement of whiskey into the whiskey glass; he had opened a small round bottle before he went for the liquor; I saw the contents—white stuff, dry and in small fumps; some of it was in a powder; they were uneven, not reund lumps; he poured some from the small bottle into the beer—about five or six lumps; I saw him shake it from the bottle carefully; then he put some into the whiskey glass is he too up the glass with what was he had to be glass in the the way what he had to be glass with what was he had to be glass with what was he had to be glass with what was he was a small counded to the share of the put the way and had opened a sharply at the glass with wha

who had been standing behind the door, new got under the bed, saying, "Now I'll see all that's going on."

Biair's counsel, Mr. Breen, asked leave to say that now for the first time his client resilized that a desperate attempt had been made upon his life, and instructed him to do all in his power to prosecute the guilty parties. For that reason he offered his services to aid the witness. This statement created as senation. The witness continued:—"I prepared diner: Blair, Mary Volkmer and I sat down to the table; Blair and I went out to buy cranberries; Blair then returned to the house; I left him, saying I was going home; he wanted to go with me, but I said 'No;' I then went to a druggist's in Second avenue, between Houston and First streets, where I often bought seditts-powders; I bought a sedilitz-powder and showed him the small champagne bottle Volkmer gave me; he told me it was morphine poison; he had to test it twice before he knew what it was; he saked me if I got it at a dispensary; he said it should have been labelled thore;' I then told him it was given to me in Esser street; he says, 'Do you know the danger of that' do you know how to use it?' I says 'No, sir;' I told him Is wit getting mixed and assid it was like some white stuff in some bottles he had; he then put a rod label on it; on my way back to the house I met Volkmer in the street; he says to me, 'You didn't keep Blair out long enough; he caught me there when he came in with the cranberries, but Marly told me to gather up the clothes and get out of there;' 'Here's the bottle you gave me,' I says; 'How is this?' he says; 'Do you know this is dan up to see if the place of coal was out on the wrondow; he came back, said it was not and told me to walk a couple of blocks; we walked some distance, drank at several places, but when Volkmer again returned from inspecting the window he exclaimed, 'Ty got her that bottle; why didn't she give him a some him to do it.' Witness then walk at to the lowery and back, but still he would not let her in; she s

They had sat there a little time when Mary Volkmer came in for a pitcher of beer; she said she could do nothing with Blair; Volkmer said, "The only way is to give him a dose of what's in the bottle;" Mary Volkmer said, "Yes, he'll get it;" she went to the house with the beer, came back for a second supply, and again said Blair would "get it," and that it was "time enough;" then witness went to the house with Volkmer's consent and he himself followed; it was then eight in the evening; Blair was out; Volkmer saked his wife where Blair had gone; she answered that it was "too early yet to dose him" and that he was waiting on the corner for her; witness and Volkmer sked his wife where Blair her witness and Volkmer followed Blair and Mary Volkmer until they reached Grand street and the Bowere; witness went into the American Museum, and while she was there Mary Volkmer and Blair came in; she then returned to Essex street, whither Blair and Mrs. Volkmer had preceded her.

The case was adjourned until to-day, when Blair is to go on the stand to corroborate Mrs. Connolly.

#### THE LAND O' CAKES. ITS ABSENT SONS IN NEW YORK KEEP GREEN

ITS MEMORY AND THAT OF THE PATRON SAINT, ANDREW-HAGGIS AND LANA WALLA. The members of St. Andrew's Society and their and, with the accessories of wine and song, made merry over the memory of the great saint and wasted no end of things dear to the Caledonian heart-It would best conserve the limits of space to tell, in type, who was not there, for the list of famous people who washed down great quantities of haugis with much good wine would almost fill a column. However, as custom has awarded to famous wassallers mention in print, the guests of the St. Andrew's Society must be mentioned. First of all the bright, particular star of the occasion was the newly elected president, J. S. Kennedy, who presided at the clecked president, J. S. Kennedy, who presided at the ing about Bairt's note whith was sipped unnor the door while the Voikmers and you were out. Well, what heat?'

"Mary Volkmer says, "Here's the note Blair was here while we were away; you go and buy some stuff to dowe him:' that's the time I was thunderstruck; "Well, by dod," says. I. if you're struck; "Well, by dod," says. I. if you're struck; "Well, by dod," says. I. if you're struck; "Well, by dod," says. I. if you're to the woman to have anything to do with it; Joseph Volkmer says, "There's no use in shoplifting any more; he han,'t cornefron this would be the winders, Mr. Sawyer, we're coming to the will say in the witness, Mr. Sawyer, we're coming to the woll and the witness, Mr. Sawyer, we're coming to real outside the window of the bedroom which would go the token to Joseph that she and Blair had retired; Joseph was then to bring in an officer; I was to come in to certify that I saw them together in the room; I said to Joseph, "You're a tunny man if, you can't get money any better than make you as harp Dutchman; I'll have the price of a lager lever saloon after this; but for foar this should all we'll have the stuff to dose him any way; 'no didn't want to go to court or come scross the police; it was them about ten o'clock in the morning."
"Can you tell the time, Mrs. Commoily"
"Can you tell the time, Mrs. Commoily"
"Can you tell the time, Mrs. Commoily"
"Now, did she say, 'ly gorrah?"
"Non; she says, 'Dy God' and I'll have it 'By God; I says, if Joseph was to go let him go himself; 'Joseph was anything to do with it,' says I. 'Joseph was to go let him go himself; 'Joseph was a wind to was a was taken till two? M. Mrs. Commoily 'Well, 'Joseph was to go let him go himself; 'Joseph was a wind to do with the was my husband or a triend."
"Now, did she say 'ly gorrah?"
"Now, symposium. On his right sat Mr. B. Richardson, president of the St. George's Society; Mr. Daniel F.

lating."

The toast card contained the following:—
Day an a' Wha Honor It;" "The Queen—the I
dent;" "The Land o' Cakes;" "The Land We
In;" "The State and City of New York;"
Slater Societies;" "Our New Members;" "He
Men and Bonule Lassies."

# May care and trouble never fash, But mirth and joy be wi' ye a'.

# A ST. NICHOLAS HOP.

The third annual reception of the employes of Mr. Uriah Welch was held in the grand dining room of Uriah Welch was held in the grand dining room of the St. Nicholas Hotel last night. The affair was purely informal and there was a large attendance of guests. Among those present were a number of theatrical celebrities, including Harrigan and Hars, Billy Birch and E. G. Gilmore. Mr. Cole, the steward, served refreshments for all at midnight. The employes of the hotel present numbered over two hundred and fifty.

#### LITERATURE.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW The December number of the International R

s a strong one and interesting from cover to cover. Its opening paper, by Mr. Lyon Playfair, on "Technical Education, the Supplement of Free Trade and Protection," is a vigorous appeal for that class of instruction which makes the craftsman master of the principles of his craft, and therefore the better fitted to advance it as well as practise it. "The Study of Catulius," by Mr. William Everett, is remarkable for its fine critical balance as well as its keen, poet-ical insight. In art matter M. Charles Gindries and Mr. W. W. Story continue their respective papers on "The Paris Salon of 1879," and "Plaster of Paris Among the Greeks and Romans." Mr. Curran comments on "Prince Bismarck's New Protectionist Policy." Mr. Elliott describes the Smithsonian Institute. A paper on "Johannes, King of Abyssinis, and the Empire He Rules" (which collects in attractive form all the salient facts known concerning that mountain of land of Africa) is contributed by Mr. Edwin de Leon, whose acquaintance with Oriental matters is exhaustive. The new feature of ane illustrations is kept up in two beautifully exocuted reproductions of subjects from the Paris Salon—Alexandre Nozal's "Une Allée du Pare de St. Cloud (Janvier, 1879)," and Bouguereau's "Jeunes

LITERARY CHIT CHAT.

Murphy's "Sporting Adventures in the Far West" will be published by the Harpers.

A terra-cotta cylinder of Cyrus has reached England. It describes his genealogy and entrance into

"The Serpent Charmer" is the title of a fascinat-

ing Eastern romance, by Louis Rousselet, which the Scribners will publish. Stedman says that "No severer test can be applied

to a writer than that or his ability to furnish leading articles regularly" to a daily paper.

James Miller has published an edition of Blair's poem, "The Grave," with Blake's Illustrations, and

new edition of Mrs. Browning's poems, complete Biat's "Involuntary Voyage," announced by the Harpers, shows how a Frenchman who abhorred the sea was most unwillingly carried around the world

by a series of curious accidents.

In a letter to a friend, written a few days before his death, Charles Dickens says:-"I have alway striven in my writings to express veneration for the life and lessons of our Saviour; because I feel it. \* \* But I have never made proclamation of this

\* \* But I have never made proclamation of this from the house tops."

Schmitzdorf & Co., the leading St. Petersburg publishing firm, announce that they have on hand 8s distinct works dealing with the Russo-Turktsh war. Of these 3s are in Russian, and include translations; 35 in German, 9 in French and 3 in English.

The following explanation of the line in "Martin Chuxxiewit," "his 'owls was organs," was made by Dickens to Edmund Yates, and will be gratefully received by a mystified public. Mrs. Harris infant had just come into the world, and—

Mrs. Harris, lying exhausted on her bed, in the

had just come into the world, and—
Mrs. Harris, lying exhausted on her bed, in the first sweet relief of freedom from pain, merely covered with the counterpane and not yet "pus comfortable," hears a noise apparently proceeding from the back yard, and says, in a flushed and hystorical manner, "What 'ows are those? Who's a 'owling' Not my ugebond?" Upon which the dector, looking round one of the bettom posts of the bed, and taking Mrs. Harris' pulse in a reassuring manner, says, with much admirable pressure of mind, "Howis, my dear madam?—no, no, no! What are we thinking of? Howis, my dear Mrs. Harris? Ha, ha, ha Organs, ma'am, organs. Organs in the streets, Mrs Harris; no howls."

# TEXAS EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Your issue of October 23 makes mention of my name in so unjust a manner I respectfully ask space for a short reply. It is asserted that David Mewah was one of the ninety Yorkshire and Durham farmers who went out to Texas in August last and settled at a place called New Philadelphia; that the said col ony had found the land to be utterly worthless; that they had broken up and dispersed; that they claimed to have been swindled and defrauded by me, and that Mewah had got back as far as New York and had given this information to a Henalic reporter. I now wish to give you a true statement of the matter. Mewah was never a farmer, but an a out of insurance company; he did not be shire colony; did not go with them

insurance company; he did not be did not shire colony; did not go with them and any harder or sail from the same port or until any harder or sail from the same port or until any harder or some weeks. He was as until the pioneer life in any part of America as an Esquiman would be for the Equator, and he did not have as much money as would be required to improve a forty-sere farm if the land was given to him. He visited my office off and on for several months, and I and my clerk as often advised him not to think of going. On one occasion he shook hands and said he would give it up, but two weeks later he came again and said he had sold everything and had now come for his tickets and to make a deposit on land. Finding him determined to go and knowing he could get tickets in a dozen places, I made them out for him and gave him selter to one of our agents in Texas, but I positively refused to sell him any land. It is not true that the Yorkshire colony of minety (which includes their women and children) have dispersed or are dissatisfied. I have letters from several of them. One says:—"We all arrived in perfect health and are well pleased with our land and the country; the soil is wonderful. I broke up a piece and planted some seed as an experiment, and in two days they were out of the ground. We are buying good horse at from £3 to £5." A number of the colonists have published a letter in a Texas paper, in which they say:—"We are well pleased with our situation; some of us have explored the country for a few miles acound, and we believe we have seen the finest land the sun ever shone upon; the soil is twenty feet deep, as shown by the river bank. The people living here (there are over twenty thousand in the country) look as healthy as we do, and we hear no complaint of sickness. Mr. Edward J. Hysit, of Castle Donnington, and Mr. William Sharp, of Brighton, had conditionally purchased iless and pearly allower refers. They have tendered the money, and are only now waiting the making out of the state of the land mar fro